



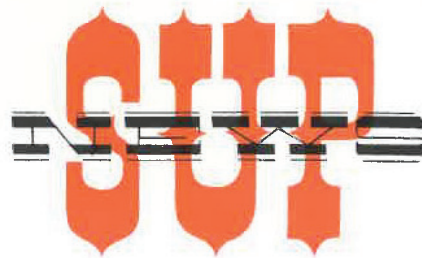
UTAH

ARIZONA

Hole in
the Rock

Colorado River

San Juan River



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL
SOCIETY, SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

*Preservation of Utah's Pioneer Heritage
in all areas: arts, crafts, skills, scenic,
recreational, cultural,
historic sites, trails, and landmarks.*

Volume 6 September No. 9

VISIT SOUTHERN UTAH
DURING
INDIAN SUMMER DAYS



ROY J.
OLSEN

BIG OGDEN ENCAMPMENT TERMED SUCCESSFUL,

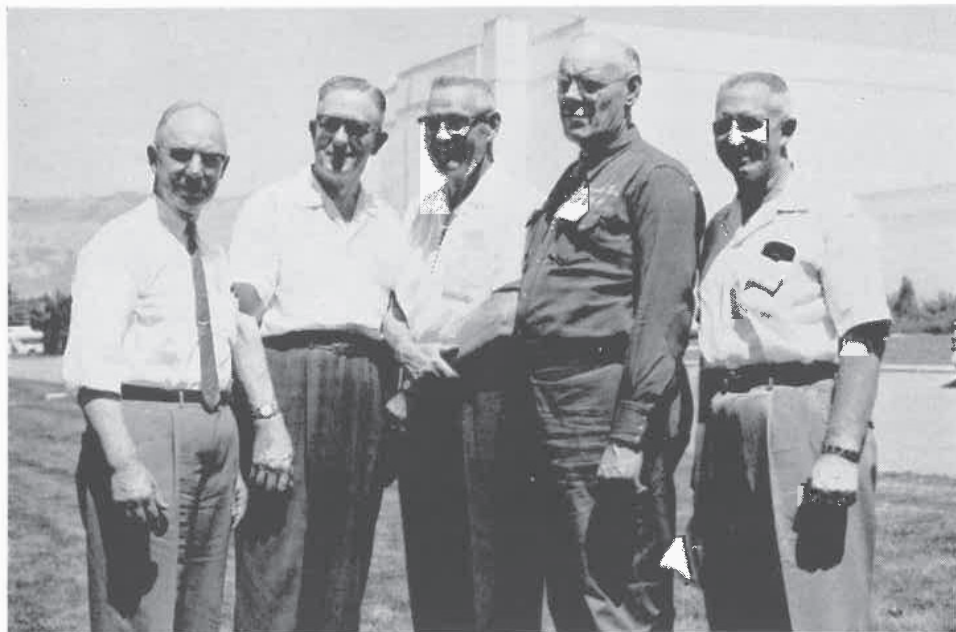
Earl A. Hansen, stalwart member of the Sons of Utah Pioneers from the Temple Fork Chapter in Logan, has been elected President of the National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers for the 1959-60 year. This was an encampment that saw much activity, business meetings, and very fine entertainment. The theme of the three-day affair which centered around the Ogden Tabernacle, Millstream Motel, and other points of interest in the Ogdene area, seemed to be for further growth, expansion, and development of leadership in the Sons of Utah Pioneers. This theme was echoed time and time again by many of those attending this fine encampment.

At the business meeting, held Saturday morning in the old Ogden Tabernacle, delegates from nearly every SUP Chapter heard President Karl B. Hale call the meeting to order and present the business before them. After President Hale's call to order, Chaplain Arthur Grix offered the invocation. President Hale then delivered an address of welcome to the members of Sons of Utah Pioneers stating that the opportunity to serve as president of this great organization had helped far beyond any powers that he had to repay the organization. A financial report presented by Treasurer Ronald L. Kingsbury of Salt Lake City showed that the Sons of Utah Pioneers had stepped from a near bankrupt treasury at the 1958 encampment to one of stability.

Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation were adopted by the delegates to the encampment. These included the stabilizing of the National dues at \$5.00 per member per year and the raising of life membership fees in the future from \$50 to \$100.

The delegates gave the candidates nominated for offices in the National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers for 1959 and 1960 a hearty and unanimous welcome in their voting for them. Officers for the coming year, as decided by the delegates at the convention are: Earl A. Hansen of Logan, President; D. Crawford Houston of Salt Lake City, First Vice President; Arthur W. Grix of Ogden, Second Vice President; Vasco M. Tanner of Provo, Third Vice President; I. E. Riddle of Cedar City, Fourth Vice President; John H. Fronk of Tremonton, Fifth Vice President; Curtis W. Brady of Midvale, Director, 5-year term.

Comments of the delegates seemed to show that the approval of the slate of officers such as this scattered throughout the state of Utah where SUP Chapters are located will be one of the finest arrangements the Sons of Utah Pioneers has had for its growth and development in



Newly elected officers of The National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers, happily contemplate a big year for SUP. They are, from left to right: I. E. Riddle, Cedar City, 4th Vice President; Arthur Grix, Ogden, 2nd Vice President; Jack Fronk, Tremonton, 5th Vice President; Earl A. Hansen, Logan, President, and Karl B. Hale, Salt Lake City, Immediate Past President.

some time. The newly elected officers come from all walks of life. Earl A. Hansen, our new president, serves in the LDS Church Welfare Program. D. Crawford Houston, First Vice President from Salt Lake City is an official with the Kennecott Copper Corporation. Arthur W. Grix, the new Second Vice President from Ogden, is a prominent architect in the Ogden area. Vasco M. Tanner, Third Vice President from Provo, serves on the faculty at Brigham Young University. I. E. Riddle, Fourth Vice President, from Cedar City is an active and successful businessman in the Southern Utah area. John H. Fronk of Tremonton, is prominent in the automobile and ranching business. John

has a herd of buffalo, two of which were donated to the Pioneer Village in Salt Lake City. Curtis W. Brady, new director from Midvale, now retired, served long years in public service. Brother Brady, a devoted gardener, has one of the finest garden spots, at his home, in the state of Utah.

In brief remarks following his election at the business meeting of the encampment, President Hansen called on those serving on the Executive Board to continue to serve in their position until the new officers could meet and select a new Executive Board. President Hansen pledged his fullest abilities to the growth, development and prosperity of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. He said that the Sons of Utah Pioneers had a great challenge



Curtis W. Brady, Midvale, is the newly elected Director of SUP. Mr. Brady has been ill since his election, and we wish him a speedy recovery.



D. Crawford Houston was elected 1st Vice President of The Sons of Utah Pioneers. Mr. Houston is past president of the Salt Lake Luncheon Club.

PRESIDENT HANSEN LOOKS TO GREAT YEAR

and work ahead of them and it was up to each and every member to help and aid in this fine organization.

Included in the long three-day program which began on Friday, August 7th, was a trek to Huntsville and the Monte Cristo area. The group left the Millstream Motel in the early afternoon and arrived at Pine View Dam Site. From there they went to Huntsville, where D. D. McKay, active Huntsville member, related some interesting facts concerning the area. The group then journeyed on to beautiful Monte Cristo, where they approached the high summit of that mountain and were able to look in all directions at the beautiful scenery of Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. Many SUP members visited the Trappist Monastery in Huntsville before the evening banquet at Huntsville school. At the banquet Walter A. Kerr presented the awards for the annual pioneer story contest.

During the annual business meeting, held Saturday morning, the ladies were entertained by a Fall Millinery Show presented by the Bon Marche of Ogden at the BYU Center, 555 24th Street. We were told by a source very close to home they had a marvelous array of the strangest hats that can possibly be imagined. Yet many of the ladies made a trip to the Bon Marche before the day was over and spent their husband's hard-earned money. This writer personally got nicked for one of the craziest looking derby hats he has ever seen on a lady's head.

From the fashion show, the ladies went to the DUP relic hall and museum on the Tabernacle grounds, where they received a guided tour through this fine building. Major comments of the tour through the relic hall were about the fine displays that were there and the excellent manner in which they were kept in cleanliness and order. This building is a real tribute to the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers in the Ogden area.

After the business meeting, the men and women got together on the Tabernacle grounds and saw the Mormon Battalion, under Commanding General Fred Curtis, present the colors and raise the American flag. The Battalion marched with drums, flags and uniforms in a fine color array that attracted the convention-goers and many onlookers as well as newsmen in the area.

Luncheon was held on the Tabernacle grounds and served by the Third Ward Relief Society.

In the afternoon, Dr. Leland H. Monson of Weber College gave a talk on the Pioneer period in the Ogden area. Dr. Monson's talk was heard in the new Taber-

See ENCAMPMENT, Page 4

TOP OGDEN COMMITTEE PLANNED ENCAMPMENT

A cracker-jack committee headed by R. J. Kingston worked hard and long to make the arrangements for the convention held in Ogden. Our sincere thanks to all of them for the work they did.

A special thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Paul who spent all of Friday and Saturday at convention headquarters taking care of arriving delegates.

Heads of various committees were:

Chapter Presidents:

Ogden Pioneer Luncheon

Club.....Dale T. Browning

Buena Ventura.....Clyde Lindquist

Jefferson Hunt.....Leland Richardson

Ben Lomond.....Jay Rheese

Encampment Committee:

Chairman.....R. J. Kingston

Registration.....Earl Paul

Publicity and

Advertising.....T. R. Johnson

Treks.....D. D. McKay

Ladies' Program.....Mrs. Myrtle Frost

and Mrs. Zell Ballard

PIONEER STORY CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Dr. Walter A. Kerr, Chairman of the Sons of Utah Pioneers Pioneer Story Contest, announced the winners of the 1959 contest at the banquet in Huntsville Friday, August 7, during the annual SUP Encampment. Special awards were given to first, second and third place winners in



D. D. McKay, Huntsville (left) and Dr. Walter Kerr (right), congratulate Mary S. Steveson and Zelma S. Thompson on winning second and first places, respectively, in the Pioneer story contest.

both Senior and Junior divisions. A special attraction of the awards was Mrs. Mary S. Steveson's rendition on piano and mouth organ of pioneer songs. Mrs. Steveson was second place winner in the senior division and is a member of the well-known "Grandma Orchestra" of Salt Lake City.

Winners of the contest are:

SENIOR DIVISION

First Place — Zelma S. Thompson, Sandy.

Second Place — Mary S. Steveson, Salt Lake.

Third Place — Mrs. W. B. Bradshaw, St. George.

JUNIOR DIVISION

First Place — Carl Hansen, East Garland.

Second Place — Dianne Morris.

Third Place — Sally Germer, Tremonton.



The Mormon Battalion, commanded by General Fred E. H. Curtis, presents colors in a parade at the Ogden Encampment. Colorful uniforms and white-shirted members composed the large group. Colonel Elias L. Day acted as drill master and Harold H. Jenson as drummer.

SUP News

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University of Utah

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358 Harrisville Road, Ogden	
Ralph Barnes.....	Finance
4012 Hale Drive, Salt Lake City	
Marlon S. Bateman.....	Treks
517 So. State St., Sandy	
Fred E. H. Curtis.....	Trails and Landmarks
1507 So. 7th East, Salt Lake City	
Wm. A. Dunn.....	Membership
1866 So. 16th East, Salt Lake City	
Ernest R. McKay.....	Pony Express Centennial
411 Kiesel Bldg., Ogden	
Dr. Carl J. Christensen.....	Utah State Parks
1291 Third Ave., Salt Lake City	
Dr. Walter A. Kerr.....	Pioneer Stories
132 University St., Salt Lake City	
Dr. David E. Miller.....	Know Your Utah
University of Utah, Salt Lake City	
Fred E. H. Curtis.....	
.....	Commanding General Mormon Battalion
1507 So. 7th East, Salt Lake City	
Horace A. Sorensen.....	Managing Director
SUP Pioneer Village Museum, Salt Lake City	
SUP Railroad Village Museum, Corinne	
2998 S. 2150 East, Salt Lake City	

Clarence A. Reeder, Jr. *Executive Secretary*
Offices at Pioneer Village
2998 South 2150 East
Salt Lake City 9, Utah

TELEPHONE: Hunter 4-1462

ENCAMPMENT, From Page 3

nacle on Tabernacle Square. This is one of the most beautiful edifices in the Ogden area.

The afternoon was spent in shopping, touring and visiting. At 5:00 p.m., many members gathered at the Millstream Motel for an informal reception and get-together.

Saturday the President's Banquet was held in the North Ogden Second Ward. The program was under the direction of R. J. Kingston. President Karl B. Hale called on Horace A. Sorensen to introduce new officers of the National Organization. Secretary Reeder was called on to make a report of the activities for the past year.

Distinguished service awards were given to thirteen fine SUP members for their outstanding service during the year.

Highlighting the banquet was a loss of beards by two of SUP's strongest beard growers, Elias Day of the Mormon Battalion and Irvin Thompson of Logan.

A very fine devotional service was held in the old Tabernacle Sunday morning, at which time the Convention adjourned.

Time was found during the evening activities for pranks and partying at the Millstream Motel, where most of the SUP Convention-goers spent the nights. Among the activities were square dances, song-fests and the usual corn flakes in bed pranks that seem to be a part of every fine SUP Convention. We might mention that some very fine-looking sets of pajamas were worn by some of the SUP members.

Horace A. Sorensen, managing director of Pioneer Village in Salt Lake City and Railroad Village at Corinne, reported during the business meeting Saturday morning that the Village had now grown in size and strength at Salt Lake and at Cor-



Irvin Thompson, Logan, and Colonel Elias Day presented a colorful picture at the Ogden convention. Full beards and blue uniforms carried a real Pioneer spirit. Saturday evening saw both beards shaved off in fun at the Presidential banquet.

inne to where they were two of the feature tourist attractions in Utah. Assets of the two villages now amount to well over a million dollars and work is continuing and progressing. A vote of thanks was given to former President Sorensen for his great and generous contributions to the establishment and growth of Pioneer Village.

Among the highlights in the plans made for the coming year was the support of the National Pony Express Centennial Association centered at Salt Lake City and the 1960 convention to be held at Salt Lake in connection with the Pony Express Centennial. A feeling of growth, development and of unity in SUP was felt at this convention. It is believed by this writer and many whom he talked to that SUP during the past year has passed through the infant stage and has now developed and grown into a powerful and worthwhile organization.



Mary S. Steveson, second place winner in the Pioneer Story Contest, entertained those attending Friday night's banquet. Mrs. Steveson is a member of the Grandma's orchestra.



At the Encampment, the visit to Huntsville was enjoyed by all. Milton V. Backman and Horace A. Sorensen are shown at a Monument to Jefferson Hunt, Captain of Company A of the Mormon Battalion. Huntsville was named after this leader of the Mormon Battalion. It was during the Presidency of Horace A. Sorensen that the Huntsville Chapter erected the memorial to this distinguished pioneer. The National Society placed the plaque of bronze on it in his memory.

Distinguished Service Awards Presented

The highest award that the President of SUP can give was presented to thirteen men who have contributed greatly to The National Society of Sons of Utah Pioneers during the past year.

The awards were made at the President's Banquet during the annual encampment.

The award reads: *The National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD, presented to.....In recognition of outstanding service rendered the society in the field of..... Through your service and devotion you have helped bring renown and distinction to the national society which now gratefully honors you with this award for distinguished service.*

Those receiving the award for 1959

were:

James H. Miller.....	Brigham City
Lawrence M. Malan.....	Ogden
Melvin Hillyard.....	Smithfield
K. Grant Hale.....	Salt Lake City
William A. Dunn.....	Salt Lake City
Thomas Mack Woolley.....	Salt Lake City
Alma Jones.....	Corinne
Henry Florence.....	Holladay
Clifton R. Davis.....	Salt Lake City
Ronald L. Kingsbury.....	Salt Lake City
Joel L. Priest.....	Salt Lake City
Tanner L. Brown.....	Salt Lake City
Adolph Reeder.....	Logan

"This award," said President Karl B. Hale at the presentation, "is a small token of appreciation to those who have and are continuing to contribute so much to the work in SUP."

Stake High Council at the time of his death. He was a stockman, tax consultant, and public servant. He was a member of the Weber County Sheriff's Posse. He helped draw up the first constitution of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and was active in many other things of great benefit.

He was a kind and loving father, friendly and fair in his dealings with his fellow men, and reverently devoted to his God.

NOW THEREFORE, let it be hereby resolved that the Sons of the Utah Pioneers do have great respect for his memory. That a debt of great worth exists to this loved brother. That we do dedicate ourselves to the repayment of this obligation by service to each other under the principle under which he lived. That we do devote one minute to reverent contemplation of this man, all as tribute of our esteem and appreciation.

In Memoriam to Lawrence T. Epperson

In the passing of Lawrence T. Epperson the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, in particular, and the Utah community, in general, have bidden earthly farewell to a much loved and much valued

MEMORIAMs OFFERED AT NATIONAL CONVENTION

Tribute was paid to members of SUP who have passed away in the past year at the business meeting of The National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers, during the Annual Encampment in Ogden.

Special Memoriams were read for two of the organization's Past Presidents, Founder President Lawrence T. Epperson and Past President Ernest R. McKay. The text of these memoriams is found below.

A moment of silence was observed in honor of those of the organization who had passed on during the past year.

Chapters reported the following members had passed on since the last SUP Encampment:

Salt Lake Pioneer Luncheon Club — N. Ross Beatie, Ernest E. Brazier, Ira B. Cannon, V. Clyde Cummings, Lawrence T. Epperson, I. A. Smoot, Earle W. Peirce, Leonards Adams, Lon W. Reese.

George A. Smith Chapter — George Tucker, Walter Taylor.

Temple Quarry Chapter — J. William Thompson.

Dixie Mission Chapter — Alma C. Lambert, George L. Thompson.

Jefferson Hunt Chapter — Ernest R. McKay.

Cedar City Chapter — William H. Leigh.

In Memoriam to Our Brother Ernest R. McKay

Let it now be long remembered, the labors in this life, of our brother ERNEST R. MCKAY.

In the call by our Father to other service of our loved friend, Ernest R. McKay,



ERNEST R. MCKAY

we have separated for a short time from a much loved brother, to whom we owe a great debt.

Ernest R. McKay for over seventy years multiplied his rich talents in his service to his church, his family and his friends.

He had the strength and courage of his pioneer parents. He had great conviction of world leadership by this people. He threw the weight of his personality and labor into all righteous causes.

Ernest R. McKay worked with the Scouts and the MIA. He served in the ward bishopric for ten years, served on a mission to the Eastern States, was on the



LAWRENCE T. EPPERSON

friend and benefactor. Twenty-five years ago Brother Epperson conceived the idea of a Sons of Utah Pioneers organization, and was also the dynamic force leading to its being brought into being. He was its first president, and he served in the presidential capacity for ten years. Under his leadership the organization grew and
See MEMORIAM, Page 6

MEMORIAM, From Page 5

flourished, and we, the present membership, continue to reap the reward of his insight and industry.

Brother Epperson will be greatly missed from our midst, but the fruits of his endeavors will continue to enrich our lives and we shall long remember him. In recognition of his great service to this organization and the sterling qualities of his personality,

Be it resolved: That we, here and now, at this Annual Convention of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, held at Ogden, Utah, on Saturday, August 8, 1959, do devote one minute to silent and reverent contemplation of the life of our departed brother, and spread this memoriam on the records of this convention, all as a tribute of our esteem for and appreciation of

LAWRENCE T. EPPERSON.



WENDELL J. ASHTON

Past President of the SUP, was awarded a Covered Wagon pin, as a small token of his achievements and work in SUP. The award was made at the President's Banquet.

Mr. Ashton served as President during the Utah centennial year (1947) and was a leader of the Nauvoo trek that year. Mrs. Ashton pinned the award on her husband.

MR. ASHTON

PRESIDENT KARL B. HALE'S YEAR

Seldom do we find a man with as sincere a warmth and willingness to serve his fellow men as we find in our immediate Past President Karl B. Hale. When the accomplishments of his year as president are all added up there are some things that cannot be placed on paper.

Such things as the enthusiasm he inspired as he traveled to nearly all SUP Chapters. Having had the pleasure of traveling with him to most of these meetings, we saw members encouraged to meet the challenge of the responsibilities presented by their membership in this great organization. His ready smile and humorous anecdote brightened up many an SUP gathering and gave a feeling of companionship and closeness to all present.

On the more solid side President Hale kept things rolling towards a larger membership in the organization. He helped in the reactivation of the fine show group of SUP, "The Mormon Battalion."

The year saw aid and advice given to the National Pony Express Centennial Association as it furthered its plans for its 1960 centennial.

Inter-chapter gatherings in the form of area parties were started and held in some areas.

And of course there were treks and meetings and parties and many other



KARL B. HALE

things. Earl Hansen perhaps summed the value of Karl's year by saying he has truly laid the ground work for the biggest period of growth and development in SUP's history.

Earl A. Hansen Elected SUP President

PRESIDENT EARL A. HANSEN

Earl A. Hansen, longtime SUP leader and member of the Temple Fork Chapter of Logan, was unanimously elected President of the organization at the annual encampment held in Ogden August 8, 1959.

For the past year he has served as national first vice president.

For the past twenty years Mr. Hansen has been employed as maintenance foreman and cannery supervisor at the Cache Regional Storehouse in Logan.

He is a son of the late Abe and Mary Ellen Olsen Hansen, and was raised on a farm in College Ward. Prior to accepting employment at the Storehouse, he operated a farm and auto parts business and has worked with the Cache County Schools as bus operator and bus maintenance man. He received his education in the county schools and at Utah State University.

An active member of the LDS Church, Mr. Hansen has served as Sunday School

superintendent, MIA superintendent, member of the bishopric and Mt. Logan Stake scout leader. He has been active in scouting for more than 25 years, having served as advancement chairman for many years. At the present time he is district chairman of the Logan district. He has been recipient of an honorary Master M Men award for his faithful service to the young people of the area.

Married to the former Alta Glenn, he is the father of five children: Mrs. Del B. (Ruth) Anderson, Mrs. Robert E. (Lorraine) Rallison; Dr. Raymond E. Hansen, serving in the dental corps of the U. S. Army; Joseph M. Hansene, currently attending dental school at the University of Washington in St. Louis, Mo., and Paul G. Hansen, a student at Logan Junior High School.

Mr. Hansen has been director, vice president, and president of the Temple Fork Chapter. He has also served as 4th vice president and 1st vice president of the national organization.

SUP PLANS BIG TREK TO FAMOUS HOLE IN ROCK

The last chance for most people to see fabulous Hole in the Rock on the Colorado River will take place September 11, 12 and 13. The National Society Sons of Utah Pioneers will make a trek to the famous crossing to remove the plaque from the river bottom and place it at the top of the Hole. Purpose for the move is due to the rising waters from the Glen Canyon Dam. By early next year it is expected that the entire lower portion of the Hole will be permanently covered with water.

The story of the famous trek from the Parowan-Cedar City area via the Hole in the Rock is well known, but it is almost impossible to imagine the difficulty encountered in reaching the floor of the Canyon of the Colorado unless one actually sees what these heroic pioneers did.

The sight of the efforts of these noble pioneers is most inspiring and worth while and certainly well worth the time of all who are interested in their Pioneer Heritage and early Utah History.

Marlon Bateman, trek master, reports that we will be met at the Hole by a group of SUP members from the San Juan country.

The following trek announcement as prepared by President Bateman explains the trip in detail:

Dear Son:

This will be your last chance to see the famous "Hole-in-the-Rock" area in its natural setting. Water backed up by the Glen Canyon Dam will flood the lower section of the historic area. Then you will have the opportunity to participate in the resetting of the original plaque commemorating an almost unbleivable event in western history.

No group of pioneers ever built a wagon road through wilder, rougher, more inhospitable country; none demonstrated greater courage, faith, and devotion to a cause. Yet this group surmounted all obstacles and its history stands today as an unexcelled example of the highest type of pioneer endeavor which broke the wilderness and brought civilization to the West.

An SUP group from the San Juan country will travel back over the pioneer road and cross the Colorado river to meet with us to dedicate the resetting of the marker. This will be a significant event, inasmuch as this historic route will be covered by the group leaving Blanding and our group leaving Escalante.

Briefly, here is the schedule for this most interesting trek:

Friday, September 11th

Leave Salt Lake City at 12:15 p.m. (sharp) from Lewis Bros. Stages Depot,

360 South West Temple. Pick up SUP members on the way south. Bring your noon day lunch (other meals will be furnished). Arrive at Escalante for evening meal and open-air entertainment.

Saturday, September 12th

Breakfast at 6:00 a.m. and pick up a prepared box lunch. Depart for Hole-in-the-Rock. Meet with the San Juan group and dedicate the marker. Return to Escalante by way of the Devil's Garden. Evening meal and "buzz sessions" on the events of the day.

Sunday, September 13th

Early breakfast and a brief religious service. Depart for home.

It will not be necessary to hike or walk any distance to points of interest. Bring a canteen. A camera is a "must" and plenty of colored film to secure pictures of this never-to-be-forgotten country.

Well, it sounds interesting — doesn't it? This trek will be long remembered by everyone and the cost for transportation and meals is only \$18.50. Adequate facilities and space will be available for those who want to sleep out under the star-studded Escalante sky. Just bring your sleeping bag. Rooms will be available at a very nominal cost of \$7.50 per night for four persons and \$4.50 per night for two persons.



UPTOWN LUNCHEON CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL SUMMER PARTY AT PIONEER VILLAGE

Guests, members and their wives enjoyed a wonderful banquet and program on August 5th at 7 o'clock. The photograph above shows them seated in the sunken garden of Mr. and Mrs. Horace A. Sorensen, 3000 Connor Street, adjoining Pioneer Village.

Guided tours were enjoyed through the Village, conducted by Milton V. Backman, William Dunn and Mack Woolley. Oxen and wagon and horse and carriage rides were featured. President Graham Doxey presided; LeRoy Karren was in charge of the splendid program. Imitations and comic readings were given by Kenneth Sansom of Radio Station KSL. The Men of Music Quartet sang several selections and their rendition of "Utah We Love Thee" was outstanding. Dorothy Kimball Keddington sang three choice selections demonstrating once more her great singing talent as a song stylist.

The National Society was very well represented by President Karl B. Hale, Judge Advocate Milton V. Backman, Treasurer Ronald L. Kingsbury and Horace A. Sorensen, director of the Village.

A "Thank You" note was received on August 6th from Treasurer Albert J. Elggren for the use of the beautiful garden and concluded saying, "Everything was so lovely and beautiful." Enclosed was a \$100 check for the Museum Fund, which was of course very much appreciated.

We are proud of the Uptown Luncheon Club, the oldest and largest chapter of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and hope they are just as proud of their Pioneer Village Museum. We sincerely hope that come next summer we may again have them, but in the meantime they are welcome to visit the Village with their friends, neighbors and families. The Village is fast becoming a favorite meeting place for people to honor their progenitors.

TUMBLE WEED TOWNS IV THE FABULOUS HAMILTON

By DIX LARSON

In Utah there remain a few ghost towns, yet not described mainly because so much has been written about such towns as Silver Reef, Cainesville, Hebron, Harrisburg, Grafton, and Paria — all of which, although possessing a colorful history, are very disappointing to the potential "ghost townner." The stature of most of the towns has been reduced to miles of stone fence, such as Harrisburg, or Hebron, settled in 1862 by Mormon colonists and now nothing but caving cellars, foundations, a few odd apple trees and parched grave markers; Paria, settled in 1868 by Mormon colonists as a farming community, but plagued by floods and annihilated in 1912, now only a few cabins, an assay office, and splintered sluice boxes remain, as well as here and there a rusty plow — tired and buried beneath the domineering rocks carried by the floods of yesteryear.

Most of these towns, including Newhouse or Frisco, having originated fortunes, such as Sam Newhouse, that still bear their founders' names throughout Salt Lake City, have now been virtually recovered and returned to dust from whence they came, by Mother Nature and her element helpers, which after all, is the mightiest of all restoration engineers. Although from writings published, such towns can create a thirst for the average "ghost townner" and his family I hesitate to mislead the traveler because to travel to such townsites that once lurked in Washington, Kane and Millard counties would be such a tiresome and unrewarding trip to the weary traveler, because it is much more consoling to read of these than to view the mental reconstruction that is necessary with full acknowledgement to Kimberly — the once mining town from which the Sons of the Pioneers jail came, and its few remains of the Annie Laurie mine — to Mercur, to Ophir and towns destined to similar fates, I shall attempt to dwell on the towns still defying the desert winds, clinging to the parched buildings, homes and in some instances the small trickling springs that once quenched the thirst of many a merchantman, traildriver, farmer or miner in Nevada — towns that most of the travelers of the trails of yesteryear regard as rewarding with their entrancing memories of the past, towns that offer the average historian and American family an appreciation of the pioneers that built our country and the terrific scope that must

have been involved in a day's work for survival and progress.

Several weeks can be spent to advance and enjoyment in Nevada exploring the glamorous remains of towns with lost futures. The hub of the Nevada ghost towns in Tonapah, located within a short day's drive from Salt Lake City along Route 6 to Ely. This route, although somewhat longer, is also an interesting route to Las Vegas. One can travel for miles, after leaving Delta, through the Nevada desert without seeing a pine, an oak, or any human habitation. To some the desert is boring, but to anyone inured to the whims of a desert, this great expanse of country, with its accentuated solitude, possesses a fascination which casts a spell on the human emotions and emphasizes man's insignificant size compared to nature's far-flung handiwork.

In my enthusiasm to explore the 75 known Nevada ghost towns I almost overlooked Hamilton, about 25 challenging miles from Ely. Early in 1869, when the papers carried the stories of the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, and the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in Utah, silver was unearthed in White Pine County. White Pine was not a single town, but a group of towns such as Hamilton, Treasure City, Shermantown, Eberhardt, Swansea, Menken, White Pine City, Monte Cristo, California City, Mammoth City, Greenville

and Babylon — all of which were on the mountain top nearly 9,000 feet above sea level.

The cry of gold or silver has always caused the human being to defy the terrain of Mother Nature. Some 50,000 human beings beat the wind-swept mountain tops in search of the one bonanza that could give them comfort for their remaining years. Some 13,000 mining claims were staked in this area. The San Francisco stock exchange bustled with anxious stock seekers. The founders or pioneers of this area would have never believed that the once "poor man's paradise" could revert to emptiness and desolation. Legend, and probably fact, has it that a hungry Indian named Napias once purchased some sow belly and beans from a prospector named Leathers and not only being a hungry Indian, but one with a conscience, paid for his food with silver nuggets and even went so far as to guide Leathers, Murphy and Marchand to the sample's origin — to the wind-torn summit of treasure hill. In 1868 the town of Hamilton was platted and named after W. H. Hamilton. (Naturally, its first building was a saloon.) Statistics show that in 1869 the Pacific Railroad had commitments for 10,000 passengers from Chicago to White Pine County for the month of March, and consequently refused to sell more because of inability to transport more. Evans of the Overland Monthly wrote, "... long lines of mules and oxen, drawing heavy wagons laden with supplies of every kind, bull whackers in soldiers' coats, with whips a dozen feet long, honest miners with salted claims ready to sell to the newly arrived greenhorns, painted Jezebells from every



The old Hamilton Hotel, which once was a proud landmark of the fabulous Hamilton mining area, now stands decayed by the stress of time. One may reminisce as to the events that occurred here.

mining camp from Idaho to Sonora, Shoshone Indians, Chinamen, and capitalists crowded the streets of Hamilton." Overnight Hamilton grew from a ragged tent town to a place of excitement and extravagant hopes. In reviewing some of the old Hamilton editions of the newspaper called the *Crescent*, we find in Bishop's column the following: "... ten thousand men are here now, 50,000 will be here by July. This will be bigger than the Comstock." Such writings help the "ghost town" appreciate the extent of the buried dreams and hopes that went into the pioneering of such towns. The New York Herald stated in '69: "... Some of the finest cut glass in the world can be seen in the saloons, amidst the paintings of nude women, which would be a welcome addition to a well-selected picture gallery." J. P. Worthington built a hotel, dressed with the finest sandstone available, and regarded as one of the finest in the West. The hotel front still stands and is a beautiful monument to the past. The sandstone appears to me to still be some of the finest and most colorful available — even today. The old-timers say that Hamilton had ten months of winter and two months of damn cold weather. From a city of 15,000 (second largest in Nevada during this period) but now reduced to numerous cabins, large foundations characteristic of extravagant homes of the days gone by, obliterated roads, a hidden cemetery — where many a man was buried with his dreams or buried as a result of a violent clash with his brothers of the human race — stands Hamilton today, marked with the historic Worthington hotel front — indeed a shrine to man's efforts that went into pioneering the west and such towns never cease to remind me that nothing can be considered permanent nor indestructible, whether it be life or material things and if the reader will pardon a small portion of philosophy, "every day that the individual awakes, should be the most important to him — not yesterday nor tomorrow."

Hamilton faded in '73 due to the ore being present only on the surface and not beneath the earth and all man's digging would produce no more. In despair the local proprietor of the cigar store carefully closed the city's water valve to a trickle and proceeded to set fire to the town to challenge the city's three fire companies. One-third of the city was destroyed. Mr. Cohn was convicted of arson and sent to prison, but Hamilton's glory was gone forever. In 1885 the county seat was changed and a new court house erected at Ely. Hamilton is a must on any potential "ghost towners'" agenda.



Sen. Wallace F. Bennett of Utah, center, holds a medal similar to the proposed Pony Express medal. Sen. Bennett introduced a bill authorizing the Treasury to strike a Pony Express medal, the cost of which is to be born by the National Pony Express Centennial Association. Senators from the eight Pony Express states joined as co-sponsors. With the Utah Senator are Edwin H. Burgess, left, of the Association's Philatelic and Numismatic Committee, and right is Waddell F. Smith, President of the Association.

Pony Express Bill Co-Sponsored By Utah Senators

Senator Wallace F. Bennett, Utah's senior senator, recently introduced a bill authorizing the Treasury to strike medals commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Pony Express.

Senators from the eight Pony Express states joined as cosponsors the bill.

The bill authorizes striking of 500,000 medals, at no expense to the government. The medals will be paid for by the National Pony Express Association.

The Pony Express was established in April, 1860, operating between St. Joseph, Missouri, and San Francisco. It continued in operation only 18 months, until November, 1861, when the telegraph lines to San Francisco had been completed.

Before the inauguration of the Pony Express service, the regular stage mail required 23 days from New York to San Francisco, the record run having been in 21 days by a Butterfield stage. The first Pony Express run made the trip from St. Joseph to Sacramento in ten days.

A 14-day schedule by rail and pony express was established for letters from New York to San Francisco and messages sent by telegraph to St. Joseph were received in San Francisco eight days later.

The record time for Pony Express delivery was made in the transmittal of Lincoln's first inaugural address, which reached Sacramento in 7 days and 17 hours. During the nearly two years the Pony Express was in operation mail traveled from coast to coast in from ten to fifteen days. A few times there was delay because of bad weather and very deep snow so that the Pony Express took 17 days to the Missouri River. The record for dependability made by the Pony Express is noteworthy. Only one comparatively small and unimportant mail was lost by the service whose riders covered over 650,000 miles on horseback carrying the mail.

The cosponsors of the bill, all from states through which the Pony Express operated, include Sen. Allott (R-Colo.), Sen. Cannon (D-Nev.), Sen. Bible (D-Nev.), Sen. Moss (D-Utah), Sen. Hurska (R-Neb.), Sen. McGee (D-Wyo.), Sen. Symington (D-Mo.), Sen. Hennings (D-Mo.), Sen. Carlson (R-Kans.), Sen. Curtis (R-Neb.), Sen. Engle (D-Calif.).

Senator Bennett's office also announced that the Senator would present a joint resolution shortly authorizing the Presi-

See PONY, Page 12

BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN UTAH TOPS IN FALL



This lone beehive furnace is all that remains of Southern Utah's pioneer iron-making industry. The iron of Iron County was used for everything from the square nails that went into homes and buildings to sorghum molasses grinding mills. The Iron Town ruins are located about 30 miles west of Cedar City on Utah Highway 56 near U. S. Steel's open pit mines.

Southern Utah Counties Invite Wayfarers to Visit Historic Mormon Sites and Scenes in Cool, Colorful, Uncrowded Autumn Season

Five southern Utah counties, rich in Mormon history, are expected to prove especially attractive to visitors this autumn. With hundreds of Latter-day Saints from Southern California and Arizona traveling to and from Salt Lake City to attend the annual October Conference of their church, residents of "Mormon Country" in Washington, Iron, Kane, Garfield and Beaver counties promise special efforts to extend a warm welcome to visitors.

Straddling U. S. Highway 91 and U. S. Highway 89, the southern Utah counties were first crossed by padres, caballeros, mountain men and then the wagon trains following the Old Spanish Trail, linking New Mexico and California. However, initial settlement awaited the advent of the Mormon pioneers sent to colonize the area by Brigham Young.

As a result, such small communities as Springdale, Hurricane, Orderville and Glendale conform to a century-old pattern. Sheltered by red-rock cliffs, or gentler mountain slopes, the towns are bordered by carefully maintained irrigation works and towering cottonwoods or poplars. Homes are usually adobe or native sandstone, and older dwellings follow a pattern set by the New England ancestors

of the pioneer settlers.

In most communities, a modest Mormon ward house or church structure testifies to the faith which brought the first permanent residents to a seemingly inhospitable land. In St. George, one of the largest communities in the "Dixie" region, a dazzling white Mormon Temple and a red-brick county courthouse dating from 1869 share attention with the winter home of Brigham Young, who found the valley climate salubrious. Now open to visitors, the house is a two-story adobe home reminiscent of New England dwellings of the mid-nineteenth century. A sandstone Mormon Tabernacle, topped by a white clock-steeple adds to the "old-fashioned" charm of St. George.

At Santa Clara, settled in 1854, a crumbling two-story, redstone house was the home of Jacob Hamblin, often termed the "buckskin apostle." Hamblin was a principle factor in the maintenance of peace between the Indians of southern Utah and Mormon colonists, and also served as a guide to Colorado River explorer John Wesley Powell during the latter's initial trip to the area. "Pioneered" by Swiss emigrants, the Santa Clara country is flanked by the red rock canyons of Dixie State Park, first such area to be set aside

in Utah's new state park system.

Mormon history of another kind was made at Cedar City, settled by English, Scotch and Welsh miners sent to open up the coal and iron deposits of what is now Iron County. Initial efforts at iron mining were recorded in 1851, and well-preserved and partially restored beehive coke ovens and other early industrial structures can be viewed by today's tourists 18 miles west of Cedar City — within view of the huge open cut iron ore mines which supply raw materials to the modern furnaces of the Columbia-Geneva Steel Company.

On U. S. 89, early autumn season visitors interested in Mormon history can view such communities as Orderville, which served as the center of an intense effort to live by "The United Order." Under its precepts wealth was pooled, all settlers ate at a common table, all turned the fruits of their labors over to a common storehouse and shared equally in the proceeds. The experiment was discontinued shortly after 1885.

At Kanab, true tales of the Mormon country mingle with the yarns spun by Zane Grey, who lived in the colorful town in 1912 while writing his famed "Riders of the Purple Sage."

In Beaver, Panguitch, St. George, Cedar City, Kanab and virtually every community throughout the five-county area, motels and restaurants will make special efforts to greet visiting Mormons during the Labor Day-October 15 period when many Conference visitors are expected to travel southern Utah highways. It is noted that temperatures range from 65 to 75 degrees during the period, and foliage in scenic canyons will be at its best. Zion and Bryce National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument will be open with inns at both resorts operating.



Washington, Washington County's historic cotton mill, is all that is left of a once thriving cotton industry in Utah's Dixie. The first cotton was raised in the area in 1857. The first company of settlers arrived at the site of the new town the same year. The story of the Cotton Mission was the story of floods, malaria, and heat. Machinery used in the cotton mill was freighted 1,300 miles from the midwest. In 1867 the mill began operations, supplying the isolated southwestern Utah area with cloth and employment. The cotton industry was finally abandoned in 1910. —Photograph by Frank Jensen



One of many historic spots in Southern Utah. The Brigham Young winter home at St. George, built in 1873.

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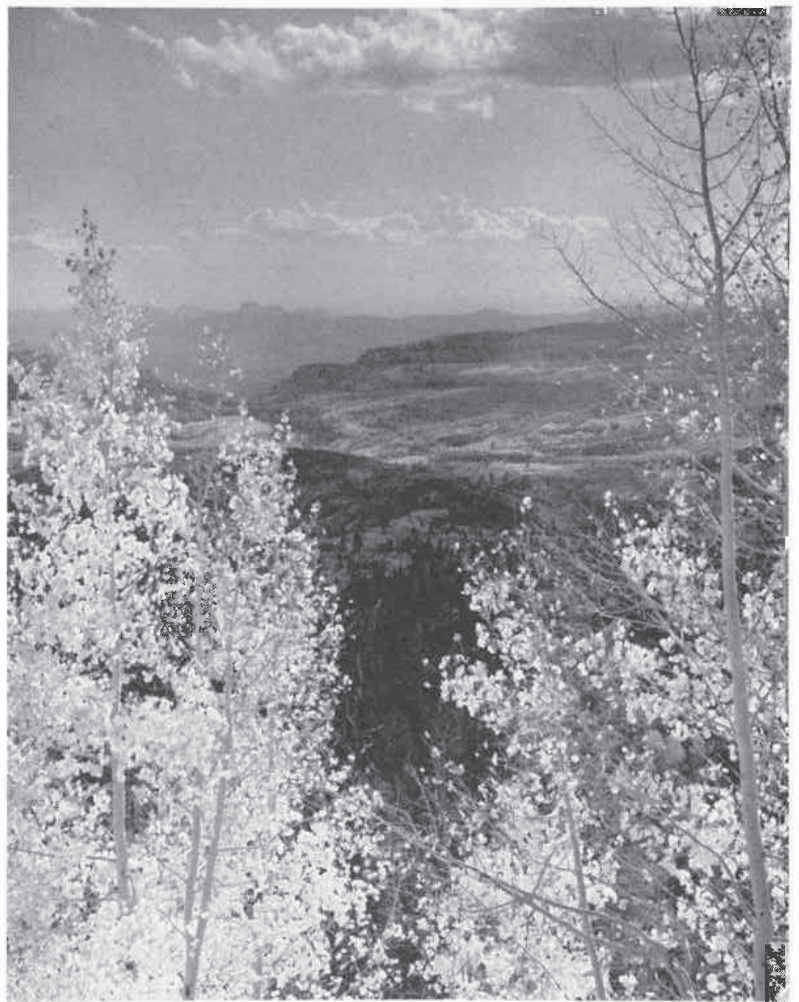
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"Indian Summer Days"

Chapter presidents and SUP members in Southern Utah counties are reported planning scores of special events for California and Arizona SUP groups traveling in the region between Labor Day and Oct. 15. In addition to the Hole-in-the-Rock trek, guided tours will be made to the Pine Valley Church, built in 1867 and the Oldest Mormon church still in use; to the Dixie Cotton Mill; Brigham Young summer home and the home of Jacob Hamblin, all in the St. George-Santa Clara area. Meanwhile, guided tours to the famous Old Iron Town with its beehive ovens and ruins of the pioneer days are being scheduled by Cedar City groups.

Chapter Presidents —

St. George Area.....	J. HENRY GRAFF
Cedar City Area.....	HENRY P. DOTSON
Escalante Area.....	EDSON R. ALVEY
Parowan Area.....	W. CLAIR ROWLEY



Some of Southern Utah's most spectacular desert and mountain scenery is compressed into 40 miles of highway that runs between Cedar City, Utah, and U. S. 89 at Long Valley Junction. Utah 14 twists up the side of an 11,000-foot plateau where the motorist gets a bird's eye view of the Kolob Terrace and the peaks of Zion National Park. Colorful Cedar Breaks is just six miles off the highway, which also skirts Navajo Lake.

—Photograph by Frank Jensen



SUP PROFILES

ARTHUR J. REYNOLDS

One of the most active chapters in the SUP, Sugar House, has as its president the enterprising, congenial, modest Arthur Jabez Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Salt Lake March 26, 1909, the son of Albert Loftor Reynolds and June Loretta Taylor. He counts among his Pioneer ancestors, Jabez Taylor, who came to Utah with the James Miller Company in September, 1864. President Reynolds attended Salt Lake Public schools and West High, where he met his bride-to-be, the attractive Leah Jensen, a descendant of Solomon J. Despain, a pioneer who owned a large section of property in Little Cottonwood Canyon, including the Temple Quarry. Art and Leah were married in the Salt Lake Temple June 14, 1935, their marriage being solemnized by William H. Pettigrew.

Mr. Reynolds began a career with Utah Power & Light Co. in 1928, as a member of the sales department. He later worked in the accounting department and became supervisor of the company's customer service dept. He was an invaluable member of the organization becoming a top salesman, a member of their male chorus, a baseball and basketball player of no mean report, and established himself as one of the bright, energetic young men of the company.

He became a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce May 4, 1943.



ARTHUR J. REYNOLDS

Here also, his personality and ability to handle people was put to good use and one year later he was elected Vice President of the Jaycees.

He was also chairman of the Chamber's Veterans Affairs Committee.

The year 1946 was memorable for Mr. Reynolds because he was appointed manager of the Intermountain Electrical Association.

In 1947 he was appointed Sales Promotion manager for the Westinghouse Electrical Supply Co. He is now one of Westinghouse's top salesmen.

The Industrial Division of the Red Cross drive for 1946 was vice-chaired by Mr. Reynolds.

In 1946, he assisted with the annual soap box derby in Salt Lake. His love for boys has been demonstrated by an active career in scouting, first as a scout himself and now as a scoutmaster.

Church activities have always been top priority with him and on April 6, 1954, he was sustained as second counselor in the Beacon Third Ward bishopric, later becoming first counselor. He is now second counselor in Parley Stake High Priest Quorum presidency.

As a member of the SUP since 1950, he has put together his talents for handling people and organization in many ways. He is the proud father of six children: Robert B., now married; Jackie, 17; Jimmie, 15; Paul, 13, Michael, 10, and Richard, 7.

He counts among his hobbies a love of the outdoors and spends as much time as possible at his cabin in Little Cottonwood Canyon, fishing and hunting.

The Reynolds have traveled quite extensively in the Northwest, Mexico and California.

Somewhere I've read this definition of a gentleman. "A gentleman is a man who is clean inside and outside, who neither looks up to the rich or down to the poor, who can lose without squealing, who can win without bragging, considerate to women, children and old people, who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and too sensible to loaf, who takes his share of the world's goods and lets other people take theirs." A true and apt description of Mr. Reynolds, a real asset to the SUP and a genuine chip off the old Pioneer block with a record of achievement men much older than he would be proud to call their own.

NEW MEMBERS

Sugar House Chapter:
W. Vee Call

Old Juniper Chapter:
Newell J. Crookston
E. Devere Miner
Lyman S. Willardson



LLOYD GATES and WILLIAM M. CHRISTENSEN
Will be on hand to help take care of the crowd attending the Hole-in-the-Rock Trek. Both men are active in the Escalante Chapter of SUP.

PONY, From Page 9

dent of the United States to designate the year 1960 as Pony Express year. The resolution follows:

Whereas 1960 is the centennial year of the founding of the Pony Express;

Whereas, the Pony Express, founded by the overland freighting and staging firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell, performed a great national service;

Whereas, the founders of the Pony Express, in order to bind East and West together, continued to operate the Pony Express until the completion of the transcontinental telegraph; and

Whereas the Pony Express is the highest expression of our American heritage of pioneering courage: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating 1960 as Pony Express Year, and calling upon the governments of the States and communities and the people of the United States to observe such year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

JOHN HOWELLS VISITS SALT LAKE SUP GROUPS

John Howells, past president of the California Chapter, SUP, was a recent visitor to Salt Lake.



JOHN HOWELLS

While here he visited Pioneer Village, the Salt Lake Luncheon Club and attended the Ogden convention. Pres. Howells was one of the leaders in the building of the Ft. Moore Memorial at Los Angeles.

"IOSEPA, KANAKER COLONY"

By NONA SHIBLEY

Iosepa (Hawaiian for Joseph) is nothing more than a memory today. The little ghost town was settled in 1889 by Hawaiian members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Skull Valley, west of Grantsville, located on a dirt road extending southward from U. S. 40-50 along the foothills of the brush covered Stansbury Mountain Range.

Skull Valley is said to have been named for the numerous Indian skeletons found there by the Pioneers. The valley is arid and unproductive; the sparse rain evaporates almost immediately, leaving the ground thirsty and parched.

Early travelers, as early as 1843, found small bands of Gosiute Indians living in this valley, that wore no clothing, built no shelter, and existed on roots, lizards and snails.

The little Colony of Iosepa was settled by a number of Hawaiian families who had come to Salt Lake City and settled near the site where the St. Mark's Hospital now stands. These people were not very successful in mingling with the citizens of Salt Lake City, so the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints conceived the idea that they would be much happier and much better off if established in a colony of their own people.

The Presidency of the Church selected a committee, including a number of Hawaiians, and set out to inspect properties for sale in Cache, Weber, Davis, Utah, and Tooele counties.

The "Skull Valley" site, in Tooele County, consisting of 1280 acres, under fence, was decided upon and purchased on August 16, 1889.

President Hugh Gowans, of the Tooele Stake, met the Hawaiians at Garfield Beach with wagon loads of Tooele County citizens, who extended them a warm welcome to Tooele County on the evening of August 27, 1889. After an evening of feasting and entertainment, they proceeded on to Skull Valley, arriving August 28. The families were housed as best possible, with the limited facilities, but suffered hardships and discomforts from the cold the first winter.

The following year, Fred Mitchell, civil engineer, made a survey for a townsite a mile square and on September 1st, a meeting was held in the one-room log school house and the ranch colony was mapped out. A small store stocked with absolute necessities was built just inside the gates.

In 1901, Thomas A. Waddoups was called to preside over the colony and was received at the adobe ranch house which



The ranch house at Iosepa, which was the center of the community's activities and business. Iosepa, now deserted, was once the home of a large Hawaiian colony.

was the center of the ranch colony, by Harvey H. Cluff, who had assisted with the purchase and establishment of the colony.

The Hawaiian workmen were credited with the amount of work done on the ranch and charged for their purchases of beef, pork, and flour, for "poi." They later used script made in the form of greenbacks in denominations of 5 cents to \$5.00. This system eliminated bookkeeping and worked out very well.

At one time 226 Hawaiians were living on the ranch in nice little cottages surrounded with lawn and flowers. One year, they won the State "Clean Town" contest. The same year, more than \$20,000 was derived from the sale of grain and livestock.

August 28, the day of their arrival in Skull Valley, was celebrated as Pioneer Day. People from throughout the state were invited to celebrate with these delightful and talented people, and enjoy their native dishes, especially the "young pigs" cooked in underground pits, their native "poi" and "roasted corn."

Poi was made from flour and corn starch poured into boiling water and stirred until the lumps disappeared. It was then strained through a flour sack and put into an earthen jar to sour. After it was soured it was placed on a flat board and pounded with a big ball stick until the mixture became fluffy and smooth, resembling ice cream, then it was returned to the jar ready to eat. The natives ate their poi, which took the place of bread, with their two forefingers.

Indians from Hickman often came and slept in the barns or set up their own tents for these celebrations. Governor William Spry, on one occasion, spent the day as a guest.

In 1893 an outbreak of leprosy invaded the little ranch colony, a hospital was built, the afflicted were quarantined and consequently not many cases developed.

The project continued until 1916, when the Mormon Temple was built in Hawaii, and the Hawaiians returned to their homeland. By 1917 "Iosepa" was completely abandoned. The ranch was sold to the Deseret Livestock Co. for \$50,000 and at the present time is a flourishing ranch.



Albert E. Miller, 86, an early pioneer of St. George, holds a sacrament container that he believes belonged to Brigham Young. Mr. Miller served Utah as a state senator fifty-two years ago.

GOSIUTE INDIANS

By JESSE H. JAMESON

When Brigham Young and the first company of Saints reached "Zion" in 1847, they quickly became acquainted with the Utah Indians. As the months rolled by, one of the original company, Howard Egan, became very well acquainted with the Gosiute. Egan spent nearly fifteen years working with them in western Utah either as an "Indian farmer" or pony express rider.

The Gosiutes, as a word of introduction, have been described by various writers as the most primitive people in the world and the lowest and most miserable of all mankind. To no small degree Egan agrees with this statement. However, the same description might also be used to describe some of the other tribes living in the west and south.

The Gosiute lived primarily in Tooele and Juab Counties. At times he traveled as far east as the Wasatch Mountains in Salt Lake and Utah Valleys. Stansbury reports seeing some of them picking fruits and berries in Ogden Canyon in 1849. However, the slave hunting and warring Utes kept the Gosiute in the desert region of the state. Occasionally he would wander north and south, but the Great Salt Lake Desert served as an effective barrier to his northward movements.

The best description of the environment of the Gosiute is that it bordered on the driest steppes to desert. Except for a few springs such as Simpson on the Juab-Tooele border, Fish Springs further west, or at Grantsville and Skull Valley, there was very little chance for a campsite by a spring. Rivers and streams were equally scarce, and most of them were spring run-off or fed by flash floods. A few streams do flow into the desert from the Deep Creek Mountains. One fairly large creek flows by Ibapah where there is today a Gosiute Indian Reservation. However, the pre-1847 Gosiute was not an irrigating Indian and needed water only for culinary purposes.

Such was the hostile environment of the Gosiute, and the more cruel it was, the more the Indian suffered.

The food of the Gosiute, therefore consisted mainly of seeds. In the early spring, the grasses began to ripen, and this was the time of the grass seeds. Different flowers and weeds also contributed their share during the summer as well as berries. In the fall, the Indians moved up the slopes of the mountains to the pinion pine country. If the harvest was good there might be enough nuts to last well into the winter. A poor harvest would speed up the day of hunger.

Other plants had roots, and these the Gosiute would carefully harvest in the season of each. However, most of them were usually eaten or dried and stored for winter. In some cases, the plants were undisturbed until winter when the Indian searched in the cold for food. Because of this habit of eating roots, the Gosiute was called a "Digger Indian."

A few weeds supplied the Indian with greens or vegetables. These usually were a first food in the spring and served as a life-saver until other plants began to grow and ripen.

Despite this inhospitable environment, meat of a sort was available. Western Utah is well known for its grasshoppers, and these insects are numerous at any month of the summer.

According to Egan, the method of hunting these insects was to dig, first, a trench about one foot deep and forty feet long. Then the trench was covered with grass and weeds. The members of the tribe would form a long line and beat the grass and weeds, frightened, the insects would jump ahead of the human line. As the people moved closer to the trench, the insects became more numerous, and as Egan says, the ground became black with them. Finally, the grasshoppers fell into the trench and kept piling up. When the human line reached the trap, the grass was fired, thus killing the insects. Later these were gathered in baskets and either eaten then or ground into flour for future use.

Another common insect to western Utah is the large, red ant. They are more fixed than grasshoppers and easily caught. By kicking the top off an ant hill, the Gosiute could readily scoop up ants and ant eggs with a basket. Of course, there was also dirt mixed up with them, but by a clever shaking of the tray, the insects were separated from the dirt. They could then either be boiled or mixed with other foods.

Rabbits are numerous in Juab and Tooele counties, and the same as today, the Indians organized a rabbit hunt. A long line of rabbit nets would be stretched out. Each net was sufficiently high that the rabbits could not escape. If a number of families worked together, the nets might cover several hundred feet. Once the nets were in place, the grass and brush were pounded by the screaming humans until the animals fled in panic toward the nets. Some of the rabbits were caught and killed early, but others piled up inside the nets, the ends of which were closed. Then the hunters — men, women, and children — walked in among the struggling mass and dispatched them with ease.

A similar technique was used to hunt antelope and deer. A long line of bushes formed a funnel with a corral or trap at the end. Men, women, and children would watch for the deer or antelope to move into the valley near the open end of the funnel. The women and children would line up along the sides of the valley, out of sight at first, in order to steer the animals into the funnel and trap. Some of the men would work their way around the animals and stampede them down the valley into the funnel. Those along the sides would yell and wave torches to frighten the animals into a straight line. The number of humans kept increasing behind the animals, and the side lines kept closing in. Finally, the animals reached the narrow lane of bushes, and they were soon caught in the trap.

Some of the animals naturally escaped by running through the human lines, but few escaped the trap when in it. That is one reason why this type of hunting was good. Another reason why it was not good was that when fire was used to stampede a herd, it took many years to build up the grassland and often the destruction of the herd was too great.

It is interesting to observe in passing that many early pioneers in Tooele County reported the presence of these traps and corrals.

The rat was a choice morsel of food for man in the Great Basin. These small rodents were hunted by flooding their holes with water. When the animal attempted to escape from the flooded tunnel, a human hand guided a club down upon him. Some rats were also killed by traps that dropped a weight upon them. Squirrels were killed in a similar manner.

The usual method of preparing meat was roasting. This was simple. A fire was built in a pit which was sometimes lined with stones. When the fire died out, the meat was thrown on the stones. This method was particularly good for roasting grasshoppers. In other instances, the meat was held over a hot bed of coals or sometimes placed in them.

Another method of preparing meat was the old stew pot. The small animal, such as a rat or rabbit, was held over a blazing fire on a stick until the hair was scorched. Then the burned hair was rubbed off with a stone or stick. According to Simpson, the cook then pulled out the intestines of the animal and squeezed out the offal. This prepared the animal for the stew pot.

The life of the Indian was closely regulated by the food supply. During the winter, the stored food became less plentiful

until finally there was none left. Despite the starvation and suffering, there is no evidence that the Gosiute became a cannibal. Finally, a weak and thin Indian greeted spring with a certain amount of hope. He searched for green plants which helped him survive until summer. Then he wandered from place to place in search of seeds and roots. As the summer progressed he became fat and sleek. The fall saw big hunts of animals and a final storing of food. The year ended with snows and rain, and his food supply quickly drew to an end, leaving him to face starvation and hunger.

Such a primitive people had very simple shelters. If there were caves nearby, they moved into them. On the other hand, many were forced to live in the open. Simpson has described these shelters as circular enclosures about three feet high made of sagebrush or other brush. These shelters merely served as windbreaks and certainly offered little warmth or comfort. Tepees and log buildings are of very recent origin.

Travelers passing through the Gosiute territory complained of the lack of sanitation and the bad smells surrounding the home. It is small wonder that sickness was common among the people.

The clothing of the Gosiute was very simple. The early writers such as Stansbury and Simpson described the children as running naked during the summer. The men and women wore little more than G strings and aprons and of course the moccasin. During the winter, a rabbit skin robe was worn. These were hung around the neck and extended to the hips.

The robes were made in such a manner as to have fur on both sides of the robe. Such a coat was both warm and dry and served many purposes.

The hair of women was allowed to grow to any length. Men, on the other hand, cut themselves bangs.

The weapon of the Gosiute was the bow and arrow. Because of a scarcity of material, some bows were made of sheep horn. Others were made of grease wood and juniper. These bows were three feet long as a rule.

The arrow was primarily made from reeds although other material was used. Points were made from a variety of stone, including flint and obsidian. There seems to have been some markings on the arrows to show ownership.

Tools were quite numerous. A grinding stone ground the grasshopper into flour. A pounding stone was used to crack nuts. A fire drill made the fires. The Gosiutes were experts in basketry. In earlier times, he made pottery but most of his earthen ware was trade pottery from other peoples.

Most explorers and travelers passing through western Utah seldom saw large groups of people. Usually most diaries are silent about the Gosiute. When he is mentioned, the writer points out that he saw a solitary man or group of five people at the most. This has led some people to speculate that perhaps the men left the women during the summer months.

A common practice seems to have been for the people to live alone in family units, and they gathered into larger units for the winter and certain celebrations.

Thus any real tribal feeling was destroyed. It also made each man a chief which later complicated the government policy of dealing with the Gosiute.

This was the Gosiute as the first settlers found him in western Utah. He was not the movie Indian — a white man with white ways and thinking. He was simply a child of nature with centuries of habits behind him. If he seemed shiftless and lazy, it was because the white man and the Indian lived in different worlds, and their habits and ways of thinking were different. The vices of the white man corrupted him. Diseases of the Anglo-American killed him. The destruction of the grassland by cattle and farming destroyed a major source of food, and the Indian tried to even the score, so to speak, by raiding cattle. The Indian had crude ideas of vengeance, but these ideas were no less or more brutal than those of civilized whites who would kill without reason because of a theft of a horse.

Egan perhaps deplored the senseless killing of a group of defenseless Gosiutes because one of their number had stolen an army horse. But when the Indians perpetuated a series of killings upon stage and express stations, he brought his Indian mission quickly to an end. Yet his journal still tells an interesting account of the Gosiute as the pioneer found him.

A Tribute to:

LAWRENCE M. MALAN

Weber County Clerk and long-time member of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. Mr. Malan has been consistently elected to his post as county clerk since 1934.

When he made his successful bid for re-election last November it marked 24 years in the position.

Mr. Malan, a native of Ogden, is one of the life members of the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

It is his boast that during his long years as county clerk he has married more than 1500 couples and most of the marriages have lasted.

Editor's Note: This executive secretary is among the 1500 couples that Mr. Malan has married and is happy to report one of those marriages that has lasted.

A doff of the hat to BRYANT S. HINCKLEY, who celebrated his 92nd birthday Thursday, July 9, 1959. Mr. Hinckley, who is a member of the Salt Lake Luncheon Club Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, has been the author of several historical, biographical and religious books. He has also written manuals, textbooks and articles for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



An Indian family of the desert, still clinging to old ways, but accepting some of the ways of the white man pose for a family portrait. Note the beads that decorate the clothing, and the earthen pottery that they seem to be proudly displaying.

BOOK REVIEWS

By Virgil V. Peterson

AMERICAN HERITAGE, Vol. X, No. 5, August 1959, American Heritage Publishing Co., New York, \$2.95 (\$12.50 annually).

PRES. EISENHOWER SPEAKS TO NATION FROM DECK OF WRECKED BRITISH SHIP.

This headline isn't as fanciful as it sounds, according to the August issue of *American Heritage*. The "wrecked British ship" or a portion thereof—a desk made from the teak timbers of the *HMS Resolute*—is now in the White House office reserved for the President when he speaks to the nation on TV. The desk was given to President Hayes by Queen Victoria in 1880 as a tribute to Anglo-American unity. *American Heritage* tells the story of the *Resolute's* long Arctic journey and how she came to her final resting place in the White House.

This latest issue of America's hard-cover magazine of history contains twelve other articles. They range through America's past from an account of the little known Maine coastal villages settled before the Pilgrims arrived, to a long cheer for America's first great sports hero, John L. Sullivan.

Lucius Beebe's "Mansions on Rails," a six-page color portfolio depicts the ornate and opulent Pullman cars which were once the hallmark of affluence and social success, while "The Mennonites Come to Kansas" by Kendall Bailes gives a capsule history of a group of migrant master farmers from the Russian steppes who converted a treeless prairie into America's granary. Altogether this issue contains 120 illustrations, 33 of them in full color.

ALASKA: THE BIG LAND, By Ben Adams, Hill and Wang, Inc., New York, 1959. \$3.95.

Alaska: The Big Land is a vivid portrayal of the vast potentialities of our newest and largest state. Illuminated by more than 100 photographs and maps, this volume is a convenient guide to Alaskan opportunities. It gives a graphic description of the geography, climate and populace of this remaining frontier area and unravels an intriguing account of exploration and expansion in a still under-developed land of opportunity. Few areas in the world equal Alaska in potential natural resources.

The author aptly demonstrates how a vacillating economy has resulted in certain Alaskan centers as an impact of war and its aftermath. He then points out that the future economic welfare of our 49th state depends on peace which will induce

expenditures by foreign business interests and attract an increased population.

The concluding section of this volume contains "Hints for Travelers," including a brief glossary of Alaskan terms, a limited bibliography, transportation and other travel facilities and accommodations, hunting and fishing possibilities and a calendar of Alaskan events.

Village Citizenship Awards

Pioneer Village Citizenship awards have been given to DELSA B. HALE and FLORENCE BACKMAN for their generous contributions to Pioneer Village. The awards were made at the annual President's Banquet by President Karl B. Hale Saturday, August 8, 1959.

National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers, Financial Report
INCOME, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

August 1, 1958, through July 31, 1959

CASH ON HAND AND IN THE BANK, as of August 1, 1958.....\$ 159.88

Receipts and deposits for period as follows:

Donations	\$ 120.00	
Membership dues	4,551.00	
Advertising in SUP News.....	3,889.14	
Interest on Government Bonds.....	171.51	
Pioneer stories sold.....	40.42	
Received from Cedar City Encampment.....	100.00	
Refund of Postage.....	243.84	
Receipts for Corinne Trek, bus and meals.....	673.35	
Miscellaneous, Pins, SUP News sales, etc.....	226.65	
Total receipts and deposits.....	10,015.94	10,015.94
Total on hand and receipts to account for:		\$10,175.82

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD AS FOLLOWS:

Salaries after taxes	\$ 2,610.75	
Payroll taxes and withholding.....	172.20	
Office supplies and postage.....	908.54	
SUP News — Printing costs.....	4,730.69	
Pictures, frames and emblems.....	25.24	
Truck, auto and travel.....	35.00	
Transfer to Pioneer Village.....	115.00	
Bus and food for Corinne trek.....	647.50	
Miscellaneous expenses, etc.....	90.33	
Total disbursements for period.....	\$ 9,335.25	9,335.25
TOTAL ON HAND as of July 31, 1959.....		\$ 840.57

Report submitted by: RONALD L. KINGSBURY, *National Treasurer.*

Pioneer Village Museum, Financial Report, 1958-1959

PIONEER VILLAGE MUSEUM AND RAILROAD MUSEUM
INCOME AND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

August 1, 1958, through July 31, 1959

CASH ON HAND AND IN THE BANK as of August 1, 1958.....\$ 2,670.33

Receipts and Deposits for Period as Follows:

Cash donated, H. A. Sorensen, Pioneer Village.....	\$17,900.00	
Cash donated, H. A. Sorensen, R.R. Museum, Corinne.....	6,000.00	
Cash donated, all others, Pioneer Village.....	3,923.22	
Cash donated, all others, R. R. Museum, Corinne.....	377.00	
Cash donated for Administration Building Fund.....	100.00	
Pioneer Village admissions.....	11,800.81	
Railroad Museum admissions.....	1,159.05	
Insurance refund	27.59	
Total receipts and deposits.....	\$41,287.67	41,287.67
TOTAL on hand and receipts to account for		\$43,958.00

DISBURSEMENTS for the Period as Follows:

Pioneer Village Museum Bldgs., Capital Investment.....	\$ 7,649.08
Pioneer Village Adminis. Bldg., Capital investment.....	1,202.44
Railroad Museum Buildings, Capital investment.....	10,444.29
Pioneer Village Grounds—Roads, Capital investment.....	704.64
Pioneer Village Equip. and Relics, Capital investment.....	7,215.21
Railroad Museum Equip. and Relics, Capital invest.....	627.22
Salaries and Wages after taxes — Pioneer Village.....	4,761.19
Salaries and Wages after taxes—Railroad Museum.....	500.00
Advertising	10.80

Heat, Light, Water and Sewer.....	865.96
Insurance, Fire	556.62
Feed and Care of Animals.....	1,992.79
Office Supplies, Postage and Printing.....	575.81
Pictures, Frames, Signs, Displays—Pioneer Village	187.18
Pictures, Frames, Signs, Displays—Railroad Museum	33.28
Repairs and Maintenance, Pioneer Village.....	1,740.07
Repairs and Maintenance, Railroad Museum.....	76.45
TV, Parades, and Other Entertainment.....	829.36
Supplies — Pioneer Village	507.91
Supplies — Railroad Museum.....	25.23
Taxes and Licenses, SS/WH and Sales Taxes.....	668.06
Telephone and Telegraph.....	387.64
Truck, Auto and Other Travel.....	1,052.86
Miscellaneous Expenses — Pioneer Village.....	675.52
Miscellaneous Expenses — Railroad Museum.....	368.20
Total Disbursements for Period.....	\$43,657.81

TOTAL CASH ON HAND as of July 31, 1959.....\$ 300.19

Donations to the Museum, Other Than Cash, made
by Brother Horace A. Sorensen for 1959:

Antiques and Relics purchased and donated to the museum: \$3,652.50

Report submitted by: RONALD L. KINGSBURY, *National Treasurer.*



On our Annual Encampment held in Ogden, the visit to President David O. McKay's birthplace and home at Huntsville was made delightful by three charming hostesses, all sisters of President McKay. Center, Mrs. Joel E. Ricks of Logan; right, Mrs. Thomas B. Farr; left, Mrs. Joseph R. Morrell, both of Ogden. Another sister, Mrs. George R. Hill of Salt Lake, was not present. President and Sister McKay were in California but his fine sisters made our visit most enjoyable.



THE PONY EXPRESS, by Dr. Avard Fairbanks, now stands at Pioneer Village

The Pony Express Statue by Dr. Avard Fairbanks was a prize-winning entry in the Days of '47 Parade on July 24th. It adds much interest to the approaching 1960 Centennial of the Pony Express.

Note the tired horse being received by the aged station master while the young rider mounts a fresh horse and is on his way. Dr. Fairbanks, upon finishing this great piece of art, looked up at the young rider and exclaimed "Ride!" His feeling for this great work was similar to that of another sculptor. When Michael Angelo finished the statue of Moses now on display in Rome, Italy, it is said that he struck the knee with his chisel and feeling it was alive, exclaimed, "Speak." Thus the spirit of great masters is felt in their works of art.

There were several great traditions that built this country. One of which is the tradition of cooperation and organization. A shining example of this tradition is the Pony Express. Russell, Majors and Waddell, the founders of the Pony Express, built up a wonderful organization and through the cooperation of the Overseers, Riders, Station Masters and others were able to operate this great undertaking of carrying the mail and news by horseback from the jumping off place at St. Joseph, Missouri, across a wild and unsettled country to and from Sacramento, California.



Historic Pipe Spring, south of Kanab, Utah, on the Arizona Strip, was built in the 1870's as a Mormon outpost during the Blackhawk Indian wars. The fort, today, is one of the best preserved bastions in the Southwest as the result of recent restoration by the National Park Service. Pipe Springs can be reached by an out-of-the-way graveled road 13 miles southwest of U. S. Highway 89 and 20 miles from Kanab.

—Photograph by Frank Jensen

UNIQUE INDIAN SHOW SCHEDULED FOR PIONEER VILLAGE



Harry and Mary Moore, Ute Indians from the Duchesne Indian Reservation, are shown with papoose carrier. They are in native buckskin costumes. The headdress is of Eagle feathers. Ute Indians will be one of three tribes represented at the big Indian Show now scheduled for Pioneer Village.

Pioneer Village will be the site of a very unusual Indian Pow-Wow on either September 19 or 26. Professor Karl Young of Brigham Young University, who will narrate the event, stated that this will be the first such show in this area. Prof. Young, who has spent a lifetime studying the Indians of America, plans to present a true picture of Indian folk lore and every-day living as it existed during the Pioneer Period in the west.

Included in the show will be Indians from the Hopi Tribe of Ari-

zona, the Santa Domingo Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and the Ute Indians of Utah and the Great Basin. A pattern of Indian culture will be demonstrated through dances, ceremonies, bead work with sinue, and making of Indian furniture, moccasins, and bow and arrows. A tepee will be properly set up and the routines of domestic life depicted.

Prof. Karl Young is a grandson of Lorenzo D. Young, youngest brother of President Brigham Young. He has spent a great deal of time among the Indians, particularly the Crows, Utes,

and various Pueblo Indian tribes. Prof. Young is presently in the English Department at Brigham Young University at Provo.

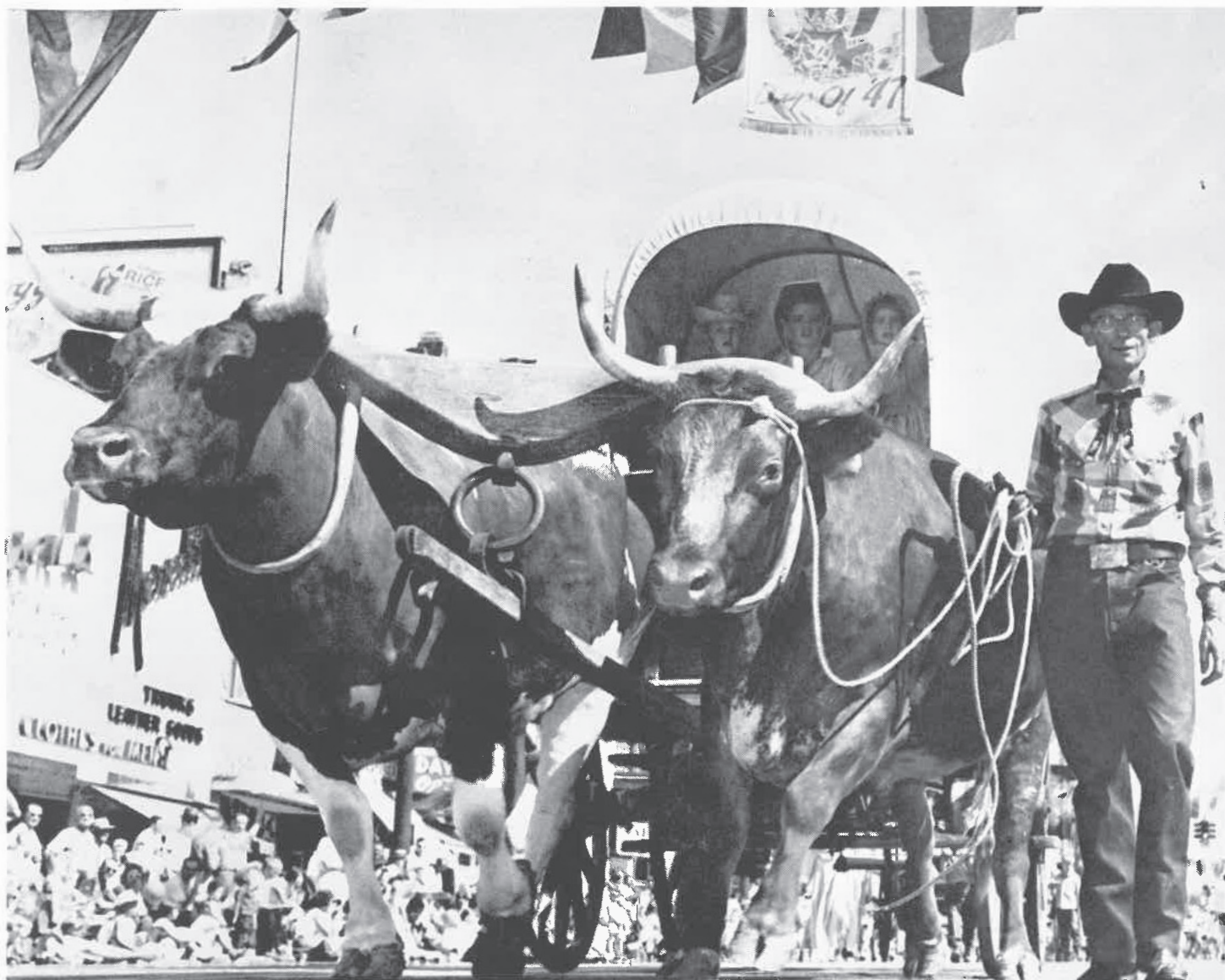
"As far as possible," said Prof. Young, "the Indians will put on the show without assistance. There will be some places that narration and explanation will be necessary."

Horace A. Sorensen, Managing Director of Pioneer Village, reports that this show will be an annual affair and will add much to the Village program. Pioneer Village currently houses the Ute Indian collection of Mildred Miles Dillman, which has attracted national attention and thousands have seen the evolutionary displays of stone, basket, pottery, dress and weapons of these Utah Indians as they lived here before the coming of the white man. Most of the collection was found in the 9 Mile Canyon area where Mrs. Dillman grew up on a ranch. Mrs. Edmund P. Evans, sister of Mrs. Dillman, will lecture about the collection in the absence of Mrs. Dillman, who is serving a mission with her husband in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Museum now has collected considerable Indian artifacts of its own, such as squaw saddles, buckskin clothing, arrow heads, bows and arrows, corn grinders, drums, beads, etc., which will be on exhibit during the show of the first Americans.



Mary Moore is here shown with a Ute girl's dress trimmed not with beads, but with fancy needlework and rows of seashells which were gathered on the mountains left here by the sea deposits when the great Lake Bonneville covered the area. Mary presented this dress and the buckskin moccasins, which she also made, to the Museum.



THE SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS ON PARADE

Again, this year, Pioneer Village was in the Days of '47 Parade, July 24th. The Village oxen, So-so on the left, put on a real show and Ben did his share of pulling the covered wagon. The Wagon Master, Art Cowan, represented the Village very well in his fine handling of the animals. Moroni Schindler and crew expertly moved the equipment. Lady of the Village, beautiful, showy chestnut mare, pulled a light Mitchell covered field wagon; the Pinto Team were hitched to a White-

Top Buggy; and the All-White Arabian Team made a great showing on the Railroad Station Bus representing the Golden Spike Museum at Corinne. The Village has the equipment, including Hand Carts the Grant Hale family and friends pulled and pushed the entire line of the parade. The Mormon Battalion Belles rode in old automobiles of days gone by as the Men in Uniform marched to the rhythm of a drum corps that brought praise all along the line of march.

THE MORMON BATTALION

The re-activated Sons of Utah Pioneers Mormon Battalion has really had a busy July, taking part in the big parade July 24th in Salt Lake City, and the Logan Centennial Parade on July 4th. Judge Jesse P. Rich stole the show on a white horse. The Battalion featured a flag ceremony at both the Sunrise Services at Lindsay Gardens and Pioneer Park during the Days of '47 celebration.

Many of the Battalion members joined with President Karl B. Hale on a special bus to Ogden to see "All Faces West" and next year the Battalion will commemorate a special Ernest R. McKay Night and will be featured in a parade.

The Battalion was featured in the flag-raising ceremony at the annual convention of the Sons of Utah Pioneers in Ogden. Major General Fred E. Curtis commanded the Battalion members marching in this colorful event on the old tabernacle grounds, 22nd and Washington, in Ogden.

Plans for the future of the Battalion are practically unlimited in their scope and extent. Colonel Elias L. Day has announced that the Battalion will in the very near future form one of the finest drum and bugle corps in the State of Utah. Our best wishes to the Mormon Battalion in this new effort to become one of the outstanding units in the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

HATS ARE OFF AGAIN TO DEL ADAMS

Del Adams, Layton SUP stalwart, again impersonated Jim Bridger in parades during the July 24th Celebrations. Del, for many years now has offered this fine impersonation of one of the West's most intrepid fur trappers, guides and traders.

Congratulations to MR. AND MRS. GEORGE F. DURHAM, who recently celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary at the Lion House Social Center. Mr. Durham is an active member of the Salt Lake Luncheon Club Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers.



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